

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted.—One cent a word each insertion. Local.—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local.—Preferred position.—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed.—Two dollars a line, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar a line, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Congress has adjourned, and the entire country heaves a deep sigh of relief.

Several young Santa Feans will go to the front—the peanut stands—where the shells are thickest, this summer.

The concert of European powers is rather disappointed. Its anticipations of the American-Spanish war are not being realized.

Hon. N. C. Walpole, the new agent of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Indians here, was born in Ohio and hails from Colorado. Lucky combination that and it is no wonder he secured a nice office.

All accounts agree that the "Rough Riders," three troops of the organization being volunteers from New Mexico, did most excellent service in the fight in front of Santiago. New Mexico can well afford to be proud of her volunteers.

Cervera is a splendid prophet. When ordered to leave the harbor of Santiago and make a faint sortie along the Cuban shores, he cried home: "I will obey, and go to my doom Sunday morning." The affairs turned out just as he predicted.

A special to the St. Louis Globe Democrat states that "of the 558 'Rough Riders,' who landed in Cuba, only 359 are left for service, the rest having been killed or wounded." And among these gallant soldiers the three troops of New Mexicans were in the van and in the thickest of the fight. Comment is not very necessary.

There seems to be no special reason, why the conduct of Major General Shafter, or indeed the conduct of any other officer in command of American troops in Cuba, should not be investigated. The people of this country desire to know the truth and no man, no matter what his position, is above public criticism.

The Populist or Peoples or whatever party it is called, seems to have struck a rough and rocky road. Every state convention held so far this year has resolved itself into two conventions over the question of fusion. Had the party of discontent and other principles than the one of calamity might hold together long enough to nominate a few candidates.

Colorado is a grand state and there are thousands of the best people in the world living in its cities, but there is something radically wrong with the atmosphere. It appears to induce rabid attacks on everything under the sun, even on the kind of weather furnished by a kind Providence, in the papers published in the state. In fact the Denver, Durango, Teller and other papers remind one of the story of the Irishman who, on landing from an immigrant steamer in New York, was accosted by a fellow Irishman and asked: "Are you a Democrat or a Republican?" replied, "Domned if I know, but I'm interested in the government on general principles."

The Spanish commanders are not only savages but they are also fools. They have allowed their sharpshooters to shoot American wounded, nurses and physicians. There will be such a reckoning meted out to them as they have never dreamed of. They have a foretaste already, if they only consider that 20 Spanish men-of-war have been destroyed to make up for the blowing up of the Maine and that they have lost 1,500 sailors killed and wounded and 2,000 prisoners for the two American officers and 269 sailors murdered on the Maine. But experience teaches them nothing. Punishment, severe and bloody punishment, is the only thing that will bring these captain generals and other generals in command of the Spanish forces to realize the situation, as it really is.

Commissions and Patriotism.

The scramble for commissions by unmarried young men, who have no family ties, is most unseemly. It is the private who is entitled to distinction for loyalty, and not the man who simply goes for a commission. When a young man, having no family to support, states that he "will not go to the front unless given a commission," he relegates his patriotism to the rear rank, and when it becomes necessary for Uncle Sam to offer "fat" inducements in order to get volunteers to protect the honor of Old Glory, the country will drop to a low level of cowardice.

When this war is over, the young fellows who are hugging their homes and jobs so closely will find that they will be retired to the inactive list in order to

make room for the boys who had the courage to go to the front and fight, that America might be worth living in. Then the civil service, and like job retainers, will enforce a singular laxity and those who remained at home will find that they kept the seats warm for more worthy occupants.

The boys who go to the front, go to wreak summary vengeance on the dastardly assassins of American seamen; to wipe out an insult offered the chief executive of the country by a tin-horn ambassador, and to hurl defiance into the teeth of the monarchs of the civilized world by showing that America is a land of might and the cradle of loyalty and bravery. They go in the name of liberty and justice to lift the yoke of oppression from the necks of an enslaved and despoiled people, and during all ages the world will ring with anthems of praise for their valor.

The boys who remain at home when their country calls, with no valid excuse except a fear of hardships and possible death, who readily swallow insults and look calmly and meekly on the graves of departed heroes, are the ones who would smear the glorious flag of freedom with disgrace. They are entitled to no place in the respect of true Americans. Such are the fellows who shout "Hurrah!" when every fresh batch of recruits is hurried to the front, and later review the list of killed and wounded and figure on the prospect of getting a better job by stepping into the vacant shoes of some dead brave who fought and fell for his country.

The country has ever been considerate of its soldiers. The last war furnished a striking evidence of this, and years elapsed before a man without a war record could expect recognition from the government in any capacity. The same is true today in a majority of the higher branches of government. President McKinley's war record was the most important factor in his recent election; and American people tendered him, in return for his services, the highest office within their gift. It is a matter of record that President McKinley was neither forced nor bribed into service. Neither did he solicit a commission or expect a government as a reward for his act. However, he has one.

Great pressure will be brought to bear in all branches of governmental and industrial service to take care of the surviving volunteers when this war ends. Relatives and friends of the soldiers will exert their influence to force others out and make room for people whose bravery deserves success. A state of free masonry will exist between the soldiers of the war with Spain, which will batter down all resisting barriers, make local governments and perpetuate the power of the Republican party.

Bravery has a higher sphere than personal aggrandizement, and "commissions" and "patriotism" are very often found in different categories. The government will look to the welfare of the surviving patriots and as there is justice in heaven, the gates of paradise will open to those who fall in battle.

The End in Sight.

Despite the bombastic talk of the Spanish government that the war will be continued to the bitter end, whatever that may mean, all indications point to an early cessation of hostilities.

For Spain to carry on the war for even a short time a new navy will be necessary. At the time the war began the Spanish sea power was rated as fourth among the nations of the earth. In less than three months that country has lost in battle almost all the vessels she had. All that remain are the ships with Admiral Camara in the Suez canal and three or four torpedo boat destroyers, and these are in such bad condition that frequent and extensive repairs are necessary. As a naval power Spain is no longer a factor in the world, and she cannot replace the lost vessels.

An American squadron of immense fighting qualities is now on the way to Spain. On the route it will undoubtedly take the Canary Islands and before giving chase to the Cadiz fleet will bombard the convenient and principal coast cities of the country, bring the horrors of war home to the Spanish people and teach them a lesson in warfare, such as they have never had. The devastation that will be wrought by Commodore Watson's ships will bring peace negotiations in short order.

The war is said to be costing Spain \$23,000,000 a month, an expense that is sinking an already bankrupt nation into the mire of debt so deeply that the tax-paying powers of the people will never be able to meet it. It is easy enough to talk war, but it requires ready cash to pay the bills, and Spain's inability to do that would alone bring about negotiations for peace.

The inferiority of the Spanish forces on land and sea has been so thoroughly demonstrated that the leaders of the country recognize the futility of further contending with a power so vastly superior in strength and resources, and in the face of the obstinacy of the Spaniards as a race, better counsel will prevail.

In view of these facts it is reasonable to suppose that there will be little if any more hard fighting. A determined stand was made at Santiago, but it failed to prevent the advance of the American army. That city is in such straits that surrender is inevitable, and with the occupancy of its streets and fortifications by the United States forces will come suit for peace. The demands of this country may delay its consummation, but during the negotiations there will be a truce.

The situation is certainly full of promise for a speedy termination of trouble between the two countries, and at present there are no clouds on the international horizon to disturb. The end is near at hand and the European nations have been taught a lesson in American bravery, fighting powers and determination which will not soon be forgotten.

WHITE OAKS NEWS.

Eight Volunteers Sent to Join the New Mexico Quota.—Townpeople Paid Their Fare to Albuquerque.—Celebrating the 4th—Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society.—Notes and Personal.

Special Correspondence New Mexican. White Oaks, July 4, 1898.—This town has been the scene of some stirring patriotic demonstrations in the last few days and yesterday morning witnessed the crowning act of it all.

In spite of the heavy mist and rain a large crowd of people gathered to witness the departure of eight young men who go from White Oaks to enlist for the war. The farwell demonstrations accorded them can leave no doubt in the minds of the brave little band, that White Oaks people appreciate their patriotic motives. These young men are of the very flower of Lincoln county and a finer sample of courageous young manhood cannot be found anywhere. The majority of them are above average in physical development. One saw service in the civil war and two others have had military training.

White Oaks gave them a tangible God speed in the donation of \$100 to pay transportation expenses to the place of enlistment and they stand ready to aid them further if necessary. Thirty-six dollars of the money donated was given by the Soldiers Aid society of White Oaks lately organized.

The names of our brave boys who started for the war are P. S. Tate, Elmer L. Gumm, Milton Graves, Joseph Reed, James Cavan, Harry Comery, Ed A. Kelley and A. H. Norton. The first thought upon being awakened from profound sleep, by the unusual noise, was of Cuba and the first battle now being waged between our own gallant heroic soldiers and the Spaniards at Santiago. Second thought recalls that "it is our boys ushering in the glorious Fourth of July."

A number of White Oaks people including many of the young men have gone away to attend celebrations at other points, but our boys—the lads in their teens—plus a certain number of their own delight and the entertainment of those who remained in White Oaks. They erected a big flag pole on top of Rocky Peak, the most conspicuous point near town and bought a large flag to fly from it. Yesterday, the 3d, the boys went into camp in spite of the steady rain that continued all day and far into the night. At midnight they began firing and it seemed for a time as if our peaceful hamlet were being bombarded. The noise had all the seeming of cannonading and reverberated back and forth from the mountain sides in a most ominous and warlike fashion. They have invested in a big stock of giant powder and the firing is to continue all day; tonight there is to be a fine display of fireworks. The lads are filled with the war spirit and the rain and any other hardship they can encounter serves to bring them into closer sympathy with the brave boys who are enduring so much for the cause of freedom and humanity.

The recent school election in this precinct resulted in a slight change in the political complexion of the school board. The old board stood two Democrats and one Republican. The new board contains two Republicans and one Democrat. However, the choice was based upon capability and fitness rather than politics as should be in all educational matters.

The Women's History club, of White Oaks, has adjourned for the season. The closing session was held in the evening, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Pritchard and was open to the families and friends of the members. It was a most delightful affair. Colonel Pritchard gave a talk on the traditions and legends of New Mexico. Music, story telling, and a contest in pronouncing were pleasant features of the program. The Soldiers Aid society, recently organized here, has held an ice cream social and realized about \$40 from it. They are planning to hold other entertainments to raise funds to forward their work.

Two families have lately arrived here from Denver. One connected with the North Homestead Mining company, will occupy the commodious residence owned by the company. The other will reside in town.

Mrs. Foley, of California, daughter of our townsman, Dr. A. G. Lane, is spending the summer in White Oaks, as is also Mrs. Hopping, of Albuquerque. H. A. Gross, who has been here in the employ of the El Paso & Northeastern Railroad company, has received a more important position in the employ of a wealthy mining company who is buying up mines in this vicinity. He has gone to New York on business. Mrs. Gross has gone to spend the summer with relatives and friends in Colorado.

A Heroic Picture.

(Albuquerque Citizen.) The most heroic picture so far presented by the war with Spain is Colonel Roosevelt leading his invincible "Rough Riders" on foot up the steep heights of San Juan last Friday.

The Socorro Girl Ahead.

(Socorro Advertiser.) Denver is proud of the possession of a girl who has sacrificed her fortune to the war, and is working on the fourth. Socorro has four girls who sent one letter, and all the girls not heard from yet.

The Difference Between Socorro and San Marcial.

(Socorro Advertiser.) San Marcial has furnished more men for war than has Socorro, but when it comes to producing patriots for office this fall you can get your money up in Socorro.

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE

(Forms to conform to Code) Patton's Forms of Pleading, under the Missouri Code, have been placed with the New Mexican Printing Co. for sale. A complete and comprehensive book of forms, adapted to the new Code of Civil Procedure now in effect in New Mexico. Part I. Ordinary Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part II. Attachments; Certiorari; Garnishment; Habeas Corpus; Injunction; Mandamus; Mechanic's Lien; Prohibition; Quo Warranto and Replevin. Part III. Miscellaneous. Covering Affidavits; Arbitration; Assignments; Depositions; Naturalizations, etc., etc. Bound in full law sheep. Delivered any postoffice in New Mexico upon receipt of publisher's price of \$2.00. Purchaser's name printed on the book free of cost. Address New Mexican Printing Company, Santa Fe, N. M.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

For Clerks for the General Land Office Service July 27 and 28, 1898.

The United States civil service commission announces that examinations may be taken on July 27 and 28, 1898, at the cities named below for positions in the office of the surveyor general, register and receiver, in the following states and territories: The examinations may also be taken in any other city where the commission has a competent body of examiners.

New Mexico: Albuquerque, Clayton, Las Cruces and Santa Fe.

The positions for which these examinations will be held are as follows:

- (1) Clerk qualified as stenographer, typewriter and land office book-keeper.
- (2) Clerk with a thorough knowledge of land law and a general knowledge of the system of public land surveying.
- (3) Clerk with qualifications of a land surveyor, including platting, computing and drawing, and also with the knowledge of the system of public land surveying.
- (4) Thoroughly competent topographic draftsman with a general knowledge of surveying, including the system of public land surveying.

The subjects of these examinations are as follows:

- (1) First grade basis (except arithmetic, which is the second grade) 20 per cent; practical tests in stenography, 30 per cent; practical tests in typewriting, 30 per cent, and book-keeping as practiced in U. S. land offices, 20 per cent.
- (2) First grade basis, 30 per cent; public land laws of the United States, 20 per cent; surveying, including public land surveying, 30 per cent.
- (3) First grade basis, 30 per cent; public land laws of the United States, 20 per cent; surveying, including public land surveying, 30 per cent; topographic drawing, 30 per cent.

Applicants for appointment to these positions in Arizona and New Mexico must have some knowledge of Spanish. The time allowed for each of these examinations is two days. The basis and the practical tests in land office book-keeping will be given on July 27, and the practical tests in stenography and typewriting will be given to applicants, for the examination requiring them, later. Full notice of the time and place will be furnished to each competitor by the commission.

Applicants are advised that writing and drawing paper will be furnished, but that they will be required to provide themselves with writing and drawing inks, pens, scales, squares, and drawing boards, for use during the examination.

The commission desires to establish ample registers of eligibles with the qualifications above described, as the result of the examination; and it therefore hopes that all persons who desire and are capable of filling the positions mentioned will at once apply for application blanks.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements, without regard to race or to political or religious affiliations. The department desires that residents in the states where the service is to be performed should be given preference in certification for appointment, and the commission will comply with such request; and such persons are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality and without regard to race, color or consideration save their ability as shown by the grade they attain in the examination.

Attention is invited to the fact that certification will be made according to standing in the examination, and not to the actual legal residence of eligibles. Persons desiring to enter these examinations should at once write to the U. S. civil service commission, Washington, D. C., for application blanks, forms 304 and 375, which should be properly filled out and promptly forwarded to the commission.

In case applicants are unable to forward their applications to the commission and receive admission cards prior to the examination, arrangements will be made to examine them, provided their requests are received at this office in time to permit of the shipment of papers to the place where they desire examination.

A. J. Loomis, Secretary.

NEW MEXICO REPORTS

Delivered by NEW MEXICAN at publishers price, \$3.30 per vol.

RECORD AND BRIEF WORK.

Transcript, record and brief work for attorneys at the New Mexican printing office for the approaching session of the Territorial Supreme court, printed at the lowest possible figures and in the neatest, best and most acceptable style. Patronize the New Mexican Printing Co., and you will get first-class work, besides supporting an institution that is at work daily for this city, this country and the entire territory of New Mexico.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE AND DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

The Meekins Route of the World. Time Table No. 40.

WEST BOUND	EAST BOUND
10:20 a.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 6:25 p.m.	10:20 a.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 6:25 p.m.
11:30 a.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 7:35 p.m.	11:30 a.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 7:35 p.m.
12:30 p.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 8:35 p.m.	12:30 p.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 8:35 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 9:35 p.m.	1:30 p.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 9:35 p.m.
2:30 p.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 10:35 p.m.	2:30 p.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 10:35 p.m.
3:30 p.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 11:35 p.m.	3:30 p.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 11:35 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 12:35 a.m.	4:30 p.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 12:35 a.m.
5:30 a.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 1:35 a.m.	5:30 a.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 1:35 a.m.
6:30 a.m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. Albuquerque. 2:35 a.m.	6:30 a.m. Lv. Albuquerque. Ar. Santa Fe. 2:35 a.m.

Connections with the main line and branches as follows: At Antonio, Durango, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country. At Alamosa for Jimtown, Creede, Del Norte, Monte Vista and all points in the San Luis valley.

At Salida with main line for all points east and west, including Leadville. At Florence with F. & C. C. R. R. for the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Victor.

At Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver through all Missouri river lines for all points east.

Through passengers from Santa Fe will have reserved berths in sleepers from Alamosa if desired.

For further information address T. J. HELM, General Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A., Denver, Colo.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President.

E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

OFFICE FITTINGS.

Filing cabinets of every description, document boxes and files, pigeon hole cases, legal blank cases, office ticklers and every conceivable kind of office fittings and furniture can be had of the New Mexican Printing Company. Write for descriptive, illustrated pamphlets.

Colorado Tourist Rates.

Commencing June 1st, 1898, the Santa Fe Route will place on sale tickets to Denver and return at rate of \$28.50, Colorado Springs, \$23.85, Pueblo, \$21.05, these tickets will be on sale daily until October 15th, 1898, final return limit, October 31st, 1898, for particulars call on any agent of the Santa Fe Route.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

300th Anniversary of the Permanent Settlement of New Mexico, Chamaita, N. M., July 13, 1898.

For the above occasion the Santa Fe Route will place on sale tickets from all points in New Mexico and El Paso, Tex., to Santa Fe, N. M., at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 1st, good for return passage July 1st one fare or less for the round trip will be made from Santa Fe to Chamaita.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

W. J. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER DOWN THE HUDSON

Before deciding on your summer holiday, you should write for the beautiful tourist folder published by the Wabash Railroad, the short line from Colorado points via Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit to all the pleasure resorts of the east and northeast. Ask your nearest Ticket Agent for rates or write to

C. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Agent, Denver, Colorado.

Your Friends in the Army or Navy.

Do you want a picture of their ships, or of the cities they attack? You can secure all this and more by purchasing the newly issued series of postcards (in fifteen parts) entitled "The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii." Nearly 250 large half-tone pictures of warships, cities (Havana, Santiago, Honolulu, etc.), forts, harbors, batteries, rivers, plantations, etc.—in fact the very places where our men have been and will be fighting. Also excellent portraits of Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Lee. All pictures accompanied by full explanatory text and maps. Single parts ten cents; full set \$1.50. Call at Santa Fe ticket office.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

—U. S. Indian Service, Navajo Agency, N. M., June 28, 1898.—Sealed proposals endorsed, "Proposals for Oats and Hay" and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Defiance, A. T., will be received at this agency until 1 o'clock p. m. of July 20, 1898, for furnishing and delivering 83,220 lbs of oats and 99,280 lbs of hay at Fort Defiance, A. T., 17,520 lbs of oats and 20,440 lbs of hay at East Mesa, Mogul Pueblo; 33,945 lbs of oats and 42,340 lbs of hay at Koom's Canon School; 8,760 lbs of oats and 10,220 lbs of hay at Fruitland, N. M.; 8,760 lbs of oats and 10,220 lbs of hay at Jewett, N. M.; and 8,760 lbs of oats and 10,220 lbs of hay at Tuba, A. T. Oats must be bright and clean, well sacked, and weigh not less than 32 lbs to the bushel. Hay must be good, sound, clean and merchantable. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the service. Certified checks.—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. For any additional information apply to MAJOR CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

\$6000 For good house: one acre ground; good fruit trees; good well; one brick bath; south capital building; easy terms; inquire this office.

FOR SALE.—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, etc.; good well; one brick bath; south capital building; easy terms; inquire this office.

FOR SALE.—Justice of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE.—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

124 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired is that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos.

IN THE COUNTIES OF

EDDY AND CHAVES

OF NEW MEXICO.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President.

E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M.

J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P.

ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C.

ADISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Odd Fellows' hall. J. S. CANTERLINO, N. G.

H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers welcome. A. F. EASLEY, Sec'y.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F., Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THERRA NEWELL